

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1801.

[No. 285.]

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY**,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Mullin and Muslin Hand-kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Oct. 22.

Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On **THURSDAY** next,

At 10 o'clock will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Soap in do.
Tobacco in kegs,
Starch in bls.
A quantity of Stone Ware, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Consisting of

German and Irish Linens,

Holland Linens,

White Rolls, Hessians,

Flannels, Coatings, Flankets,

Kerseys, Forest Cloths,

Broadcloths, Baizes,

Calicoes, Checks,

Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shawls,

Perfians, Gloves,

Sewing Silks and Threads,

Tapes, Silk Hozes, &c. &c.

Likewise—without reserve—

Two bales of INDIA GOODS,

damaged.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 2.

Auctioneers.

Lawrence Owen

Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.

October 22.

d

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

2000 Spanish Hides from Curacao, and for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in store,

A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt, Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
and Muscovado Sugar in bls.
and excellent Claret in cases of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.

Sept. 12.

eo

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,

Hyson, fouchong and bohea tea by the chest,

Castile and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,

Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

ALSO,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrals and falgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14.

d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship

Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,

Hardware from Birmingham,

Earthen ware in crates,

Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.

Coffee in bags,

Sept. 14.

d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12.

d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Al-

ligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and three bushel-Sacks.

Oct. 3.

d

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,

King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—Who will give Cash for

FLAXSEED.

Sept. 19.

d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aliga-

tor from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5.

d

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG

THOMAS,



J. Drewry, Master;

Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 5.

d

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS.

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffels—For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hyfonkin, } Teas of the best qua-

Souchon and bohea } lity,

A few casks Madeira wine,

Do. bls. beef,

Mould and dipt candles,

7 by 9 window glass,

Soap, cheese and shad,

Men and womens' shoes,

Writing and wrapping paper,

Cotton and wool in bags,

1 box linen checks,

1 do. playing cards,

1 do. Dutch quills,

Sewing twine,

A few crates and boxes glass ware,

Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,

Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14.

d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,

Mullins of various kinds,

Plain and figured cambric,

Mullinets and dimities,

Irish linens and table linens,

Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,

Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

d

CHINA.

JAMES BACON

Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of

INDIA CHINA,

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,

Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.

Nankeen Breakfast Sets,

Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will

dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.

Oct. 26.

d

Just Received,

A consignment of strong, well flavored

WHISKEY,

For Sale by

HEWES and MILLER.

Nov. 2.

d6t

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN-SLAVE,

about 21 years of age, active, capable, and well acquainted with all the duties of a dining-room servant. Enquire of the

Printers.

October 28.

2aw4

JOSEPH HIBBERD,

Late from Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Potting Business,

at the Pot-House formerly occupied by captain Henry Piercy, where he manufactures, and has for sale at the most reduced prices for cash, by wholesale or retail, a large assortment of coarse Earthen Ware, of the best quality.

Orders from the country, or elsewhere, will be punctually attended to, and ware delivered at any wharf or store in town, and, if required, will be packed in crates at the shortest notice.

Oct. 13.

eo

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

ALSO,

25 Crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.

Sept. 29.

eo

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following: JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot press'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Chatterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cuber's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying, Men's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Miller's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladies' Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensary, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Police Education, Cooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Koxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Colfigan's Travels, Cooke's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dim-bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mytheries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordant, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emilia de Varmont, Oakdale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelrida, 4 vols. Count de Moenslern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heirefs, 3 vols. Miss Battimore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Island, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordant, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mytic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children's Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Viola Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29.

d

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

FROM THE BALANCE.

IDLENESS, effeminacy and vice are found to be peculiarly prevalent in those nations of the globe, which are warmed by the vertical sun, and where the ground brings forth in abundance and almost spontaneously. The children of Sodom, who were situated in a sunny and fertile vale, sunk into idleness and luxury; from whence they were led by easy steps to the commission of crimes too horrid to name. The sacred writer remarked concerning that devoted city, that pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness were in her.

On the other hand, a rugged country and northern clime, unless so cold as to produce a torpor, is most favorable to industry as well as virtue, and will draw forth in the highest degree the energies of man. Sloth is one of the hereditary evils of human nature. Mankind will not often submit to a life of toil, when they are so situated as not to feel the need of it; and as industry is necessary to the health and strength of the body, and to the virtue and peace of the mind, they are a happy people, if free, whose situation leads them to industrious habits.

The states of Massachusetts & Connecticut, in a general view is an iron bound country. The surface is roughened with stones; the glebe is so obstinate as to require sometimes more than twenty oxen in its first plowing; and, after all, it produces but scanty crops, unless frequently encouraged by manure. These obstacles, the hardy inhabitants surmount by the dint of industry. The stones they put into fence,* and many of their farms are, not only surrounded with a stone wall but are also walled into small lots: in the mean time, they enrich their arable and mowing lands by often covering them with manures, that have been compounded of various ingredients, such as the dung of cattle, swamp mud, weeds, &c. mixed and fermented together. By these means barren spots are sometimes made exceedingly fertile. And besides subduing and cultivating their stubborn farms, they employ numerous hands in manufactures, and particularly in the laborious occupations of manufacturing iron, firstly from the ore, and then into nails, shovels and the various implements of husbandry and ship-building. Vast numbers from the state of Massachusetts are also employed in the whale and cod fisheries, in the coasting trade, and in foreign voyages to Europe and Asia, as well as to the West-Indies, where many of its young and hardy seamen yearly find their graves.

Amidst this variety of toil they have multiplied with astonishing rapidity; and like *bives*, have yearly sent abroad swarms into other districts. Besides peopling from the older parts of Massachusetts, the vast district of new country known by the name of the Province of Maine;—besides peopling Vermont by emigration from Massachusetts and Connecticut jointly; more than ten thousand, by a moderate computation, emigrate annually from the two states into the state of New-York. The property that is carried out by this constant stream of emigration, cannot be much, if any, less than a million dollars yearly; which waste is not repaired by any emigrations from foreign countries, inasmuch as foreigners emigrating to this country, rarely settle in New-England.

But, notwithstanding all these seemingly unfavorable circumstances, the old settlements in the states afore-mentioned, are neither diminished in numbers, nor impoverished in circumstances; but on the other hand, they generally exhibit the marks of increase and prosperity.

Astonishing are the resources, which the people of those districts have derived from their own industry and enterprise; and at the same time, their rapid population is a proof that labor, if not too excessive, is favorable to the increase of the human species, while idleness tends to its extinction, as well as debasement.

VIATOR.

* Major Lazell, of the town of Bridgewater, (Massachusetts) has lately invented a machine to clear ground of stones, and to expedite the making of wall; whereby rocks of two tons weight may be taken out of the earth, loaded upon wheels, and carried and laid into a line of wall with surprising ease and expedition.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

NOVELS.

Messrs. Editors,
With a former correspondent of yours, I most heartily deprecate the too prevalent practice among young ladies of novel

reading. I am sensible of the pernicious consequences attending this kind of reading on perceptible minds, and am certain that no one can read many novels without experiencing their baneful effect, unless the mind has been remarkably well cultivated and the judgment improved by a knowledge of human nature. If these readers were content with reading the natural characters delineated by the pens of Richardson and Fielding, they might at least derive a pleasing and rational amusement, they seek with eagerness, and read with the greatest satisfaction, the grotesque caricatures and intriguing fictions of Radcliff, Godwin, Wolfenraut, and the horrid sublimity (as a lady called it) of M. G. Lewis. This Lewis has had the blasphemous effrontery to say, that the Bible is an improper book for the perusal of young ladies; how far his infamous opinion has been attended to, I cannot say, but will venture to assert, that those who admire such unnatural trumpery as his "*Mont*," can have no relish for the truly sublime pages of Holy Writ. The writings of such authors as Wolfenraut (and a thousand of similar kind) are sure to create a false taste, corrupt the judgment, and seduce thoughtless girls, not only to waste their time, but to form fruitless hopes, and vain expectations, which frequently prevent them from securing to themselves a permanent felicity. I am not of opinion that all novels have a bad tendency; some I have seen, which I thought were calculated to inculcate good principles, and through the medium of agreeable fictions to promote general benevolence, but the modern stock, seem chiefly intended to inflame the passions, vitiate the taste, teach the arts of intrigue, and, under the specious mask of philosophy, to inculcate sentiments inimical to virtue. A novel reader has generally the candor to acknowledge that novels when attended to are pernicious, but they only read them for a short lived amusement, and the impression one novel makes in the mind, is effaced by the next they read. Novel readers will all allow that there are passages in almost every novel improper to be read by inexperienced youth, but they think that the good sense of ladies generally, "like a guard angelic," secures them from injury. For my part I should be more ready to subscribe to this opinion of their good sense if they would relinquish this improper practice.

HAMLET.

FROM THOMAS'S MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

IN our last essay we traced the Drunkard, though with reluctant step, to a state of misery and wretchedness. And as we know but of one mean or remedy, by which he may return, we most earnestly recommend to him a speedy reformation; and that he shun for the future every allurement by which he has heretofore been led on in this mad career; for in this way, and this only, we are confident, he may, he can regain the land of civility and peace, where riot and excess are unknown. We now proceed to bestow a few remarks upon another class of creatures who are a mere pest to society, and by whom they are the greater sufferers—I mean *little sneaking thieves, and little sneaking liars*. The finished workmen of this description we shall leave for the theme of a more able pen. To attempt to point out, however, every distinguishing characteristic of even this class, would be quite too voluminous for the columns of a newspaper, and especially one so extensively useful as the *SPY*. We shall therefore only give a few of the most notorious. In general, such characters are what you call *right high backs*—Ignorant, noisy and full of words—especially in public and when before their superiors—can curse and swear smartly—every sentence almost seems to be tipped with an oath or some profane expression. But one mark in particular, by which they may be distinguished, is their collecting into parties on the Sabbath—not indeed for public worship or any other good purposes, but most probably to consult each other—when and where they shall be most likely to succeed in robbing some of their honest neighbors' orchards, gardens and vineyards. Stealing watermelons, pears, plums, peaches, &c. has become so fashionable at the present day, that it is hardly considered by our full blooded bucks, and it is to be feared, by even some who are parents, as worthy to be called a crime. What can be the harm, say they, of taking a watermelon now and then? Indeed if there be no harm in it, why is it not taken openly? Why will you grovel a-

bout in darkness, but with a view to rob your neighbor of the fruit of his hard earnings, while he is taking his necessary repose? what an inconceivable disappointment must the industrious patient husbandman feel, who has toiled through heat and cold, wet and dry to bring to maturity his fruit, to find when he arises in the morning his fruit trees and vines, heavy laden with fruit the night before, all stripped and carried off by an unknown hand? No person can be so void of feeling as not to perceive, at once, that this must be a very great disappointment indeed; and that it is as heinous in its nature, to steal fruit as any other property whatever.—And as there can be nothing lucrative in it, as an object to induce us but barely to satiate our appetites for once, it finally indicates that whoever is guilty of it, whether old or young, male or female, are *narrow souled, low-lived dirty rascals*—destitute of honor and every virtue. They are in fact, *little sneaking thieves*, and consequently, *little sneaking liars*—for that a thief will lie is selfevident; and he who has stolen a watermelon will deny it as soon as he who has stolen a horse, therefore, rather than be under the imputation of being a thief, how will he who is guilty, upon being suspected, summons up every faculty and even wrack his inventions to fabricate plausible falsehoods, as he thinks to extricate himself from the charge. Denials beyond calculation, which are all false, are made in various forms and confirmed with an oath. Thus the transgression of a *little sneaking thief* to a *little sneaking liar* is both natural and easy.

Perhaps some of the votaries of these *little vices* as they are pleased to call them will giggle and sneer to think that their stealing watermelons, &c. should be so much noticed as to be made the theme of an essay, and be printed. But all such will do well to remember, that their conduct, however trifling and inconsiderable they may view it, does not escape the notice of an all seeing eye; and that sooner or later, they will be called to an account before a more awful and tremendous tribunal, than that of a newspaper or a

LOIS.

FROM THE BALANCE.

AMONG the various inventions and improvements in machinery, which have lately been made in the United States, I observe mentioned by advertisement and otherwise, Robotham's new invented Air-Pump Ventilator, for the use of ships, &c. It is asserted that the use of this machine, by the labor of one man, will rise from the bottom of any ship's hold, 4 or 5000 barrels of air in an hour, and discharge it overboard without giving offence by the smell to any person on board. If this is true, the invention must prove of the utmost consequence to the community, and more particularly to the commercial part of it.

Philosophical men have taken much pains to discover the best method of ventilating ships: and of so much consequence has it been considered to the health of seamen, and to the preservation of property, that the American Philosophical Society have offered a considerable premium for the best invention for the purpose.

I understand that Mr. Robotham's machine is conducted on a principle totally different from any hitherto invented. It is to be hoped, then, that philosophical gentlemen who have leisure, will investigate this principle, and make the result known, for the benefit of their fellow-citizens.

If the machine works on the best principle, is simply constructed, and will perform all that is promised, it is well worthy the attention of the American public.

AN OBSERVER.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

From London and Glasgow Papers.

The death of the Elector of Cologne has given a new stimulus to the cupidity of the principal powers. The court of Vienna is desirous that the dignity of that Ecclesiastical Electorate should be conferred upon one of the young Archdukes; the Emperor's brother, the Archduke Anthony. Prussia, on the other hand, has intimated, by a specific note to the Chapter of Cologne, presented by the baron De Dohm, that they ought to desist from the election of a new Sovereign, till the arrangements rendered necessary by the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, are completed. It is not difficult to see that Prussia expects to profit by the spoil of this electorate.

The election, should the chapter proceed in defiance of Prussia, will be considered and treated as null. This Ecclesiastical Electorate therefore will be secularised for the benefit of the House of Brandenburg. This creates facilities in various ways.—Prussia gets a convenient neighbouring territory in lieu of that which she has lost. An Ecclesiastical Electorate is taken out of the Empire. By the treaty of Luneville, the grand duke of Tuscany is to be indemnified in Germany. A new Electorate will probably be created in his person which will be a sort of compensation to the house of Austria for the secularisation of an ecclesiastical electorate, because the three ecclesiastical electorates, of which Cologne was one, were the vassals of Austria. Prussia seeing these electorates annihilated, and robbing by their spoils will view with less reluctance a new electorate created for the benefit of her rival. That this may be the arrangement we merely conjecture. At present Austria does not seem to enter into it, tho' in all probability she must acquiesce.

Letters lately received from Spain and Portugal express the apprehensions which are entertained from the designs of the French against the former Power. It is affirmed that ten thousand French troops have taken possession of Cadiz; but it seems under the actual circumstances of affairs more likely that they are destined to embark upon some distant expedition than to maintain possession of that city. Admiral Truguet and many French naval officers have arrived there, in order to take command of the Spanish ships in the harbour, which is narrowly watched by Sir James Samuarez with eleven sail of the line. Letters have been received from that admiral, dated off Cadiz, the 16th of August, in which he states his force to be fully sufficient to give a good account of any armament which the enemy may attempt to send to sea.

A letter from Naples, communicated by the mail arrived yesterday, mentions the piece of intelligence formerly stated in the French papers, and which we sincerely hope is not true. It is dated the first of August:—"Intelligence has been received from Otranto that an English privateer of 18 guns had arrived there, brought in consequence of a mutiny. A dispute had arisen between the captain and crew respecting the booty collected in their cruises. The quarrel was attended with bloodshed, and at last the crew proving victorious, threw the captain into irons, carried the vessel into Otranto, and surrendered her to the French.

At Ancona great preparations of defence have been adopted, and a chain thrown across the mouth of the harbor, in consequence of a report that thirty English and Turkish vessels with troops on board, had arrived in the Gulf of Otranto.

A letter from Ratibon, Aug. 21, says, "Treves Mentz, and Cologne, have instructed their Envoys to vote for investing the Emperor with full powers to conclude a peace for the Empire. The Electorates Palatine and Saxony, on the contrary, have voted to refer the adjustment of the indemnifications in the Diet, and by a deputation."

Yesterday morning—Metcalfe, the person taken into custody a short time since at Weymouth, for making a disturbance in the Theatre when their Majesties were present, who is supposed to be a maniac, was brought to town from that place, under the care of a messenger, and Carpmel, one of the Bow-street officers. He was lodged in the House of Correction, Cold-bath Fields. The prisoner, the night before his removal from Weymouth, made his escape out of the goal there, and immediately went to Gloucester Lodge, insinuating upon seeing his majesty, pretending he had very important business; he was again secured and conducted back to prison. It appears that he has served in the army and navy, and was in the latter at the time of the mutiny; but from his incoherent manner, there is hardly doubt of his being in a derange state of mind.

The coronation at Moscow will be one of the most splendid and brilliant ever witnessed in any country. The expenses attending it will, it is said, cost the state twenty millions of roubles. After his coronation, Alexander will put the crown on his spouse's head with his own hands. The empress Dowager will be likewise present at the august ceremony.

Prince Salm-Kipbourg, who was in the service of France before the revolution was lately arrested at Altona, on a charge of uttering forged bills, but has been let at

liberty on his word of honor that he will appear when called upon.

LAW OF DIVORCE.

A Paris paper, in the course of a short speculation on the new civil code, which is at present the subject of discussion, throws out some curious ideas respecting the laws applicable to divorce. As far as the code extends, the author allows that its provisions are unexceptionable; but he complains that it does not meet a very important case which he apprehends will be of frequent occurrence. It goes only to lay down the regulations to be observed in every case of a divorce to be obtained, but is altogether silent as to the conduct to be pursued by persons, who, after having been once divorced, have a strong wish to be re-united in the matrimonial tie. The number of husbands, in this situation he states to be very considerable, and he endeavors to account for the frequency of divorces from the unsettled and tumultuary state of the Republic, previous to the establishment of the consular government. However anxious such persons are to return to the state which particular circumstances induced them to quit for a while, a variety of causes operate to prevent them from carrying these wishes into effect. The normal renewal of marriage presents so many unpleasant topics of reflection, that they are deterred from renewing that connection in which unpropitious fortune had dissolved.

Under these circumstances the author proposes that some regulations should be formed on this subject, and that parties thus anxious to return to each other's society, should have it in their power to do so without all those formalities imposed upon individuals originally entering into a matrimonial engagement. This idea he attempts to defend on the principles both of morality and of policy, for by such a measure he conceives that individuals would be restored to virtue, and the state would experience advantage in the restoration of two of its members to that situation in which they may be more useful to society. The idea seems at first sight plausible, but, more attentively considered, it is exposed to many serious and weighty objections.—It would open the door to such licentiousness, and would tend materially to diminish that regard for the important institution of marriage which is essential to the existence of any well regulated state. The objections which individuals could have to a formal renewal of the marriage, can weigh very little, when compared with the evils which would result from any other mode of procedure, and nothing less than such a formal renewal ought to restore any individual to the respectable footing, which, by his former impenitence or vices, he had forfeited.—Such a formal renewal is the least atonement he ought to make to society for his previous misconduct; and to suffer him to return, when his inclinations prompt him, to a connection which he probably quitted from caprice, and renews from a similar motive, would degrade and debase the sacred institution which he had dissolved without an adequate cause.

The following instance of disinterested robbery, which lately occurred in a small commune in France deserves to be recorded as doing honor to our nation:—A travelling merchant offered some handkerchiefs for sale to a poor woman, who was sitting on the stone seat in the street, enjoying the coolness of the morning.

His offers not being complied with, he went off, leaving on the same seat a handkerchief whose outside was a good deal soiled, and tied together by the four corners. The hour of labor approaching the woman rose, and to her no small surprise, observed the handkerchief, which she soon discovered contained a sum of money. She hesitated not a moment, but hastened to make the most diligent enquiries after the owner, but for some time without success. At length she discovered the person who had offered the handkerchief for sale, and immediately questioned him as to his loss. The unhappy merchant, whom the loss had almost driven to distraction, informed her that the handkerchief contained seven thousand francs, being the whole of his property, the fruit of twenty years hard labour and rigid economy. Being satisfied by this recital that there was no deception, she restored the handkerchief; and refused to accept the smallest reward for her honesty. What enhances the merit of the action is, that she was in a mean station in life, and gained subsistence by sewing and other branches of labour.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

Arrived, ship Oliver Ellsworth, Skinner, Ruffia, via N. L. brig Hunter, Lyons, Turk's Island; sch's Olive, Tilton, St. John's; Betsey, Killop, Jamaica; Dispatch, Paine, St. Croix.

The sch'r Washington has arrived at Curacao from Jamaica.

A sloop belonging (as is supposed) to Mr. Luther Baldwin, of Newark, upset yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, between Governor's and Staten Islands.—The people very fortunately reached Staten Island in the sloop's boat.

The brig Hunter left at Turk's Island, the brig Diana, Schuyler, and 4 other brigs all for this port. Spoke nothing on her passage; saw two American ships going in, but could not learn their names.

Sch'r Betsey, Killop, from Jamaica, was boarded by three English frigates and treated politely. Sailed in company with the ship Katy, Hurton, and sloop Jane, Tupper, both for this port.

November 3.

Arrived, schooners Sally Ann, Goodfellow, St. Croix; Ranger, Dawson, Curacao.

Cleared, ships Albcore, Courtney, Liverpool; Penelope, Merry, Madeira; sch'r British Queen, Ketchum, St. Johns.

Sch'r Sally Ann, left at St. Croix, the barque Harmony, Bird, to sail in a few days. Sailed from Bass End, on the 10th Oct. sch'r Hudibras, Wilfon, for New-London; brig Diana, Schuyler, failed for Turk's Island on the 5th; and brig Greenwich, Remington, failed for Philadelphia on the 8th.

Sch'r Ranger, Dawson, left at Curacao, the sch'r Moncrief of Baltimore, and sloop Hope of New-York. Oct. 2, in lat. 25, 55, long. 70, spoke sch'r Trial, bound from New-York to C. Francois.

Capt. Chamings, of the sch'r Hector, from Guadeloupe, Oct. 16, in lat. 23, long. 64, was brought too by a French privateer brig of 16 guns, belonging to Basseterre, (G. on a cruise—They ran up alongside, fired 18 muskets into us, and ordered us to hoist out our boat, and come on board with the papers—Hoisted out the boat and went on board—They examined our papers and dismissed us, after one hour's detention.

A report was in circulation at St. Croix when captain Goodfellow failed, who arrived yesterday, that 10,000 troops had arrived at Martinique from England, supposed to be destined against Poto-Rico, Guadeloupe and Maragante.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

We understand that Charles D. Cox, Esq. of Pennsylvania, is appointed by the President, Commercial Agent of the United States for the port of Dunkirk, &c. in the Republic of France.

Phil. pap.

COMMUNICATION.

Charges have been boldly published against the officers under the late administration for the application of the public money to their own use; and even for burning their papers, that the evidence of their fraud might not appear. Are these charges meant to be seriously supported? Or were they made merely to deceive the people, and answer electioneering purposes? It is high time to know. Mr. Gallatin has been long enough secretary of the treasury to have examined this matter thoroughly, and the people are impatient for the result. Though a committee was appointed by last congress, some of whom were among the leaders of those calling themselves republicans, and they reported that all was just; yet the stories are still continued and professedly believed by some of the people. If the charges be not well founded, they will prove serious to the encouragers of them. They are challenged to produce their proof immediately, or lie under the imputation of base and cowardly defamers. How long must we wait? The people of America only wish to know their friends and their enemies. If Pickering, Wolcott, or any other man, appears upon fair proof to have defrauded the public, he shall be punished; but if it appears that the whole is a vile calumny, the vengeance of the public will fall upon the inventors and propagators. We hear much of the *sovereign people*; and it is their will to know clearly and speedily who has cheated and imposed upon them. Whether they were well served under the last administration or not. Whether the stories which have been industriously circulated are true. Or whether

they are base, wicked and malicious falsehoods.—The propagators are again challenged to produce, without delay, their proof, if they have any. No excuse can be longer admitted. Mr. Gallatin may say what he will, he is bound to make good at his peril, the charge alleged, or clear the characters of injured men.

There is a point beyond which patience cannot go, and silent insult cannot be borne.

(N. Y. Gaz.)

Extract of a letter from Charleston, to a gentleman in New-York, dated Oct. 19.

"Within these few days, we have had very warm weather—the fever has again made its appearance, and carried off a number of European strangers, newly arrived. But as this day it has again become cool, I am in hopes we shall have no more of it this season."

The heat of the sun is so excessive at Batavia, that the canals are frequently dried up or their waters rendered putrid; but this is not so malignant a source of pestilential disease, as the dirtiness which prevails among the lower classes of the people and the inattention to remove the receptacles of putrefaction among the higher orders of them: nay, it has been considered in Bengal that the inattention to remedy the evils which have been described, is to be attributed to the commercial policy of the Dutch in order to discourage foreigners from settling among them, and sharing the great but hazardous advantages to be derived from participating in any branch of commerce in this Oriental emporium. The very air of this place is more hostile to human life than the weapons of battle. We are assured, that within the last twenty years, no less than one hundred and eight thousand deaths appear on the records of the public hospital in Batavia!

A gentleman having lately written to his friend to know if he was well pleased with the purchases made by his good spouse at Fonthill, the husband replied in the following distich—

Such bargains purchased by my dear,

Her taste at auctions shewing,

Will make me turn an auctioneer—

For I am—going! going!

The India company, by their late treaties with the native powers, receive an additional revenue of near 1,000,000l. ster. per annum.

[Lon. Pap.]

From the Spy.

There is nothing which makes a person appear to greater disadvantage than affectation, especially a female. It not only indicates a want of sense and judgment, but deprives her of the esteem and friendship of those around her.

SYLVIA is handsome, she is sensible of the privilege, and like females in general, endeavors to dress in that manner that will display her charms to the best advantage. But unfortunately for her, she occupies more time in adorning her person, than is consistent with the cultivation of her mind, and her fine dark eyes are oftener employed in viewing their own radiance, reflected from a mirror, than in looking over those productions which are calculated to teach her the frailty of the object to which she pays homage. When SYLVIA is engaged in a conversation with one or two of her own sex, with whom she is intimate, she appears to the greatest advantage, her behavior at such times being natural and consequently easy; but in a room where a party of both sexes are seated, her liping accents, the formality of her smiles and studied gestures, proclaim aloud the defects of her understanding. By endeavouring so violently to appear graceful, and attract attention, she unavoidably defeats her own purpose. Those gentlemen, whose admiration she evidently wishes to gain, turn from her with disgust, to enjoy in the conversation of EMILY, her younger sister, that elegant simplicity, and easiness of expression, which is the result of her natural good sense, and a mind properly cultivated.

Nature has not been lavish of her external graces to Emily; she may rather be called plain, than beautiful; but though at her first appearance she is far less striking than SYLVIA, a few words are sufficient to convince her hearers, that her attractions are far greater. The unstudied ease and elegance of her manners, cannot fail of rendering her society agreeable, while her good sense, the propriety of her expressions and the solidity of her judgment, procure her the respect of all her acquaintance. While SYLVIA is ridiculed, and frequently neglected, Emily is admired, and

her society is solicited by every person of taste and discernment. Since affectation is disgusting to every observer, may the daughters of Columbia cease to practice it, and by really possessing every amiable quality in which they would be thought to excel, may they gain the approbation of the wise and the good, and the esteem of every sensible heart; and by a judicious display of their excellencies, contribute to the satisfaction and improvement of the

LEICESTER GIRL.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next, At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods, Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfsticks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeted Linens,
German Osnaburghs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 9.

Auctioneers.

Alexandria County, ff.

I do hereby certify, that

Rich, Leonard bro't before me Abraham Faw, one of the justices of peace for said county, as a trespassing estray, a COW, with black and white spots, on which were the following marks, viz. an underbit out of each year, about 5 years old and appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings current money.

Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, that whosoever has lost said Cow may have her again on application to the subscriber, near Col. Wren's tavern, on the Leefburg road leading to Alexandria, on proving property and paying charges.

RICHE LEONARD.

Nov. 9.

law 3w1

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday last from the subscriber, a Mulatto Boy, named DANIEL.

About 14 years of age, has straight light hair, two scars on his head; had on, when went away, a blue round jacket, coarse shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes bound and lined. Whoever will apprehend said boy and confine him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.

N. B. Any person apprehending said Mulatto Boy, is requested to bring him to Joseph Spooner, tavern-keeper, Leefburg, or give him notice thereof.

Nov. 9.

law 31

BENNETT & WATTS HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,

which completes their assortment for the season—viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres, 5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,

4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 molekin cut coatings,
Kerseys and half thicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread, edgings, laces and veils, 3
3 cafes Irish linens,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 22,

dwoc

Robert & John Gray

Begin leave to return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced during the period they have been in business—Relying with confidence on a continuance of favors, they now offer for sale, upwards of Two Thousand VOLUMES of useful & entertaining BOOKS, of which the following are a part:

LAW. Laws of the United States, complete, including those of the late session of Congress; Gibber's Law of Evidence; Park on Insurance; Cooper's Bankrupt Law; Fonblanque on Equity; Powell on Contracts; Pleader's Assistant; Perkins's Conveyancers; Kyd on Exchange; Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes by Christian; Conductor Generalis; Constitutions of the United States; American Clerk's Magazine; Vattel's Law of Nations, &c.

MEDICINE.

Motherby's Medical Dictionary, Cullen's Metemedia; Cullen's Practice of Physic; Edinburgh New Dispensatory; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Hunter on the Blood; Bell on the Venereal; Ross's Medical Enquiry; Monro's System of Anatomy; Darwin's Zoonomia; Jackson on the Fevers of the West-Indies; Caldwell's Memoirs, &c.

DIVINITY.

Folio and quarto family Bibles; Davis's Sermons; Blair's Sermons; Focherger's Sermons; Mellish; Hervey's Meditations; Wallis's Lectures on Primitive Christianity; Dodd on Death; Beauties of Hervey; Beauties of Nature; Fordyce's Sermons to Young Men; Do. to Young Women; Pike's Cates of Confidence; Common Prayer Books, (Morocco, gilt) Watts's Miscellanies; Young's Night Thoughts; Williston's Advice; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; John Newton's Works; Do. Olney Hymns, &c.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Cary's edition of Guthrie's Geography, with a folio Atlas; Guthrie's Grammar, 18th edition, corrected and enlarged; Morie's Geography; Do. abridged; Do. Gazetteer; Paine's Geography; Brook's Gazetteer; New Universal Gazetteer; Gibbon's Surveying; Simpson's Euclid; Mair's Book-keeping; Ferguson's Astronomy; Moore's Navigation, 14th Lon. edit. Blunt's New Practical Navigator, 2d edit. American Coast Pilot; Adams's on the Globes, &c.

EDUCATION and SCHOOL BOOKS.

Edgeworth on Education; Man of Education; Elements of Polite Education; Moore on Education; Dyche's, Bailey's, Sheridan's, Johnson's and Entick's Dictionaries; Scott's Lessons; Murray's English Reader; Do. Sequel to the English Reader; Columbian Orator; Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor; Frazer's Assistant; Schoolmaster's Assistant; Elster's Companion; Murray's, Webster's, Harrison's, Ah's, and Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Webster's, Pearce's, Dilworth's, Rational and Universal Spelling Books; Child's Guide and Instructor; School Bibles and Testaments, &c. &c. &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the Latin Classes.

Young's Latin and English Dictionary; Entick's do. Virgil Delphini; Horatii do. Caesar do. Terrence do. Sallust do. Cicero do. Ovid do. Davidson's Ovid; Clark's Sallust; Mair's do. Cornelius Nepos; Mair's Introduction; Clark's do. Selecta Profronis; Selecta Vetræ; Cicero's de Officiis; Clark's Ciceronii; Clark's Erasmus; Philadelphia Latin Grammar; Rudiman's Rudiments, Gradus ad Parnassum, &c. &c.

Books for the Greek Classes:

Moore's Greek Grammar; Alexander's do. Greek Testaments; Schrevili Lexicon; Hutchinson's Xenophon; Clark's Homer's, &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the French Classes.

Boyer's Dictionary; Tocquor's do. Perrin's, Grammars; Hammel's do. Perrin's Fables and Exercises, Telemachus, French and English.

New Publications.

Life and Opinions of Col. Hanger, written by himself; Konzebue's Life; Nocturnal Visit; Maid of the Hamlet; Unsexed Females; Volney's Lectures; Visit for a Week; Tale of the Times; Black Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Girl of the Mountain; Tales of Wonder, &c.

Novels and Romances, a very extensive assortment.

Stationary Articles.

Super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio and quarto post, foolscap and pot writing paper, marble and drawing do. the cutting paper, binder's, bandbox and bonnet pasteboards, by 100 the gross or doz. wafers by the lb. box or ounce, sealing wax by the lb. or stick. inkholders of various kinds, quills, flates and slate pencils, ink and inkpots, blank and playing cards, ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books, mathematical instruments from 34 to 15 dol., scales and dividers, penknives, silver pencil cases, Italian rubber, violins and violin strings, instruction for the flute and violin, &c.

Bibles, testaments, spelling books, primer, chap books, English and German almanacs, children's books by the gross, doz. or single.

A general assortment of Blank Books; Stamps, and Bills of Lading.

N. B. BOOK-BINDING done with neatness and dispatch.

Country Storekeepers, and those who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on very moderate terms for cash, or a liberal credit to punctual customers.

6 pipes, } TENERIFFE
6 half pipes, } WINE,
4 qr. casks, }

Of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29.

eo3t 1w

The Subscriber has for Sale, at the House lately occupied by Dr. Kennedy, in Prince Street,

Brown Sugar by the hoghead or barrel,
Loaf and lump do.
Holland Gin by the pipe,
Lisbon Wine do.
Pepper by the bag,
Hysonskin Tea by the chest,
Raisins by the keg.
Cordage by the hundred,
A few bls. Mackarel.

Grove Wright.

Sept. 21.

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse, and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,

amongst which, a few bales of facking. RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co. Sept. 17.

Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER

Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and it environs, that he is about re-assuming his tuition in this town, and will open his school on or about the middle of next month, when he will teach, as usual, all the dances at present in fashion, with the greatest variety of figures he will be able to procure.

Mr. L. hopes that from his thorough knowledge of the art, and his success in teaching, which have been fully proved by the unusual progress his scholars have made in it, will insure him the encouragement of the citizens of Alexandria. He thinks it useless to remind of the perfect order and utmost decorum that has hitherto prevailed in his academy; he will only say, that the same will be continued as much as lays in his power.

PRICE of TUITION

TEN DOLLARS per quarter, consisting of twenty four days—there will be some deduction in the price to those scholars who were under his tuition last winter—one half paid in advance.

Mr. L. also informs that he will open a

Night School

for the accommodation of those young gentlemen who cannot attend in the day. Price of Tuition Eight Dollars per quarter, consisting of twenty four nights.

More particular notice will be given as of the precise day of beginning.

Private Tuition attended to.

Oct. 21.

eo4w

Alexandria, County, Jf.

I do hereby certify that Dr. Stewart, by his agent Jesse Scott, brought before me Abraham Faw, one of the Justices of Peace for said county, as an etray trespassing on his premises, a small brindle BULL, two years old last spring, a crop in the left ear and a hole in the right, and the end of his tail white. Appraised to six dollars.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, That whosoever has lost said bull, may have him again by applying to the subscriber, on Dr. Stewart's farm, between Alexandria and George-Town, on proving property and paying charges.

JESSE SCOTT,

Oct. 31.

law3t

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, the 12th day of November, on a credit of 12 months, purchaser giving bond, with approved security,

The remainder of the JACKS and JENNETTS on the estate of the late General Washington, deceased, together with fifty head of young CATTLE, and about one hundred SHEEP, amongst these cattle butchers may be supplied with some excellent beef and mutton. Also,

Will be offered for sale, on the same terms, two beautiful three year old FIL-LIES; pedigrees of which will be shown on the day of sale.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount-Vernon, Oct. 8.

dds

The Subscriber will take a young man of good character to the study of Medicine.

JAMES CARR,

Oct. 16.

law4t

Cash given for clean Rags.

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 15th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and mall blaze or snip across to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollected, thus, O.; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was shod before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was shod before, but had lost one of his shoes.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomac, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which there are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—wells of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

law

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

Five Lots on Duke street, near the corner of Pitt street, four of them 26 feet front, the other 25 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet deep; one of them corners on the street, another on an alley 18 feet wide, and all of them have an outlet to an alley 10 feet wide, on the south end.—The price will be moderate and the terms of payment easy, only one fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, one half the remainder in 6 months and the other in twelve months from the sale, with legal interest for the same.

If not sold in a private way, before the 16th day of 12 mo. next, they will then be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, } Attornies
NICHOLASSLUBEY, }

of Elizabeth Donaldson.

16 mo. 2.

law

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscriber's dwelling, a few days since, with his much cow, a red and white HEIFER CALF, supposed to be about 17 or 18 months old. The owner is desired to call immediately, prove property and take her away, as she is very troublesome, being in the habit of sucking the cow, and thereby depriving the owner of her milk—or she will be appraised and sold.

THOMAS LOW.

Oct 10.

eo3t

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.—Also, a FORGE, 30 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep-Tree Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria, and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paved in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Walling, and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the river Potomac; and also, the division of the land wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter. For particulars, with respect to titles and terms, apply to

Alexandria, Oct. 17.

law

Wants Employment,

A PERSON lately from Europe—he would act as over-looker to a gentleman's demesne or plantation. A line directed to A. B. Dandries, Virginia, will be attended to.

October 12.

law

Alexandria County, Jf.

I do hereby certify, That Edward Skidmore bro't before me Abraham Faw, one of the justices of peace for said county, as an etray taken up by him, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old, marked in the back part of the left ear with a slit, and on the upper part of the right ear with the same; her bag, belly and end of her tail white, the ends of her horns sawed off, and appraised to five pounds, current money.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, 1801.

ABRAHAM FAW.

The above notice is given, That whosoever has lost said Cow may have her again, by applying to Edward Skidmore, living about seven miles from Alexandria, near the road leading to Leesburg, on proving property and paying charges.

EDWARD SKIDMORE.

Nov. 5.

law3t

FEDERAL CITY.

For the information of strangers resorting thereto, with a view of purchasing property therein, the subscriber has made himself acquainted with the value of Lots, and will investigate the titles.

Lots in various parts of the City for sale or lease.

Several large and elegant brick Houses for sale. Several valuable estates in the country to exchange for property in Washington or Alexandria.

Business transacted at the public offices, and elsewhere in the District of Columbia, on commission. Letters, post paid, duly attended to.

ROBT. W. PEACOCK,

Attorney at Law and Conveyancer. Office near the corner of F and 14th Street, City of Washington.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, a Grey Mare, switch tail and a small black spot on each ear, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, I A. Whoever will bring said mare to me, near Four Mile Run, shall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS. PETER VEITCH.

Nov. 2.

eo3t

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.